

of Sheehan, who never was popular with them. Of course, the choosing of this candidate will be left in the end to Boss Murphy.

Insurgents Are Guessing.
The insurgents, however, are discussing men who will be acceptable to them. The sentiment seems to be divided between Martin W. Littleton, James W. O'Brien, any one of whom would get the unanimous insurgent vote. Some insurgents say they would accept Cochran and others declare he never can be the basis of a compromise.

Sheehan outwardly is standing by his guns, though he privately admits the conference yesterday was disastrous to his cause, speaking for himself, the former Lieutenant-Governor says.
"I am pleased that the Democratic representatives in the Legislature are conferring without passion or ill temper. The inevitable result of discussion and deliberation will be that the cause of the people will finally be elected."

What Murphy Said.
Murphy also showed his determination to stand fast. Four questions were put to him today. These and his replies give no clue to any compromise.
Q. After the conference of the Democratic legislators do you not regard Sheehan's election as impossible? A. I do not.

Q. In the event of Sheehan's refusal to withdraw and the insurgents continuing to stand pat when and how do you believe there will be a choice for United States Senator? A. I will not answer that question now.

Q. Will you continue to support Sheehan in view of the failure of the conference to support Sheehan and refusal of the insurgents to change their votes so as to permit his election? A. He is the caucus choice, why not?

Q. Is your devotion to the caucus principles in your support of Sheehan such as to lead you to persist even if it imperils legislation to which your party platform is committed and wreck the Dis. Administration? A. (Murphy, hesitating for a full minute.) It will imperil no legislation.

The Ballot To-Day.
With only one change in the vote the Legislature to-day took the twentieth joint ballot for United States Senator. One vote, which had been formerly cast for Kernan, went to William Salzer, giving him a majority of 17.

There was a big falling off in attendance to-day. Tomorrow's session will be a session of the Legislature. The week-end truce is gone into effect and there will be no possibility of electing a Senator until next Tuesday.

\$1,500 REWARD TO TRAP GHOULS WHO HOLD BODY

(Continued from First Page.)

no attempt was made to carry either of them away.

Watching Italians.

That the body of Mrs. McCollum was carried away in a wagon is indicated by tracks in the snow about the mausoleum. The footprints of four and in some instances six men are very visible at a point where the end of a wagon track might be placed. The wagon tracks lead to one of the gates of the cemetery, and these have been followed into the street until lost in the beaten tracks of travel.

The local police have notified the police and marine officials of cities within several hundred miles of this place, but still maintain that the body is held here for a ransom. Every railroad and freight station is picketed and every avenue of outlet is guarded.

An Italian settlement near the cemetery has become an object of scrutiny by the police and every dwelling is being searched for clues to discover at the command of Chief Wagner.

After Millionaire's Body.
The police believe the body is being held for ransom and that the vandals also intended to carry away the body of the millionaire and his wife.

William L. Scott, who built the mausoleum over twenty years ago, was a close personal friend of Grover Cleveland, and was one of the leaders of the Democracy in the House of Representatives when Cleveland was serving his first term as President of the United States. Grover Cleveland was one of the pallbearers at his funeral, his remains being the first to be interred in the vault. He was one of the most prominent railroad magnates of his time and was known by reputation from coast to coast.

TAMPA RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Purse, \$150; for two-year-olds, about three furlongs—Kean, 111 (Proctor), 1 to 4 and out, won; Lelaugh, 110 (Jost), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 1; second, Dora M. Lutz, 110 (Kilgus), 3 to 1, 1 to 1 and 3 to 1; third, T. C. 110 (Jost), 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. Time, 1:10.55. Catephorus, Nottus, Al, Annie Lorraine and Betty Fisher also ran.

JACKSONVILLE RESULTS.

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SUGAR ARTICLES WERE WRITTEN ON RILEY'S MACHINE

Expert Says Magazine Manuscript Shows Same Touch as Copies of Stolen Letters.

HE CLAIMS AUTHORITY.

Doesn't Deny Selling Data on Trust Prosecution, but Says He Had Right.

The trial of Thomas P. Riley, charged with stealing and publishing letters and other data in the Sugar Trust prosecution, which he was employed, an investigator by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1906, was resumed before Judge Martin and a jury in the United States Circuit Court today.

It is alleged that Riley stole the famous Wickersham "Sugar Trust" letters to District Attorney Wise, two letters written by C. H. Heike to John B. Parsons, the minutes of a meeting of the Sugar Trust directors and other documents used by the District Attorney in the Sugar Trust investigation, all of which disappeared from the office of Mr. Wise and turned up in Sugar Trust articles in the Cosmopolitan and Hampton's magazines.

Typewriting Evidence.

Assistant United States Attorney Dorr and Smith conducted the prosecution, and Richard T. Greene appeared as counsel for Riley.

Riley had a desk in Mr. Wise's office, and had a typewriting machine which the Interstate Commerce Commission furnished him. An employee of the typewriting company testified that the copies of the stolen documents in evidence were made on this machine.

Move to Quash Indictment.

When the prosecution closed, Mr. Greene moved to quash the indictments on the ground that there was no evidence describing the alleged offense. He insisted that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction and likened the legal situation to that in Mr. Roosevelt's libel suits against the New York World, which were thrown out by the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Martin denied Mr. Greene's motion.

Mr. Greene, in opening the defense, said there was no question that Riley supplied the information, but it was after the authorization.

Riley took the stand and recited the incidents of his employment by the Government. He told of an interview in February, 1906, when Henry J. Stinson took office, at which there were present Attorney-General Moody, Norcross, a writer for one magazine, and another editor to whom he had furnished information for sugar articles.

Riley identified two papers received by him May 27, 1906, one from Norcross to Commissioner Lane of the Interstate Commerce Commission, saying he would like to get some information from Special Agent Riley, and the other was from Mr. Norcross, attorney for the commission. Riley declared that as a result he went to see Norcross.

Lane Gave Permission.

"I told Mr. Norcross, who wanted my help in getting up some articles for his magazine, that I could not help him without Commissioner Lane's consent. He went to Washington that night, and Mr. Lane said he had no objection to my helping Norcross."

"On my return I asked for access to all the documents which I had furnished, and they were brought to me in a box by Mr. Norcross. I examined them while I explained them."

Regarding Mr. Welliver of Hampton's Magazine, Riley said he first met him after the appearance of Norcross's first article.

"He said Mr. Marble had sent him to me," said Riley.

The witness said he and the stenographer each made a copy of this letter, but that he never showed his to Norcross or any one else. He said that and he given that letter for publication he would not think it was wrong.

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G. W. PERKINS'S IDEA OF A U. S. BUSINESS COURT



ECKERT ENRAGED BY HINT TO LET SONS SHARE ALIKE

Stormed, Says Secretary Who Drew Memorandum, and Tried to Give Tom More.

When the contest of Gen. T. T. Eckert with a \$100,000 estate was resumed before Judge Martin today, De Laney Nicoll continued the cross-examination of the old General's confidential secretary, R. G. Page Jr., and sought to show that the witness had not even advised his employer when, in his ninetieth year, he began planning his will.

Denied Sons Equal Shares.

"I never attempted a suggestion again," said Page. "When the General next brought up the subject he said he wished to divide his property between his sons. He asked me to prepare a memorandum."

"In the memorandum I gave the sons almost equal shares. When I showed this to Gen. Eckert, he said: 'That is not my intention at all. I do not mean to divide my property in anything like equal shares.'"

This testimony was offered to offset the evidence of two memoranda prepared by Page at the behest of Gen. Eckert, in which he testified that Eckert had about five times as much as his portion (\$50,000) cash and a life interest in \$100,000 under the will made two months before the General's death. Although Page swore that most of his writing for the General was under dictation, the will and memoranda were a sort of wildest production.

So anxious, said Page, was the General to give almost his entire estate to his younger son, T. T. Eckert Jr., that last summer he employed New Jersey lawyers to ascertain if he could not leave Tom the property left to him by his second wife, the stepmother of his two sons.

The will of John Stewart Kennedy suggested to Gen. Eckert that it would be a good thing to put a "no contest" clause in his will.

"The General read Mr. Kennedy's will very carefully," testified Mr. Page. "He read the 'no contest' clause, he read it over several times and then asked me to copy it out. He wanted to put one like it in his will."

By reason of this clause, if Gen. Eckert failed to break his father's will, he loses every dollar bequeathed to him. About Aug. 10, Gen. Eckert ordered Page to get the 'no contest' clause written. He read all these papers carefully and put them away.

Suggested \$1,000 Cash.
"Early in August," testified Page, "the General told me he had decided to place in trust the entire legacy of Gen. Eckert, as under his son's control it would be quickly bequeathed. I told him he ought to give Gen. Eckert a large sum in cash, as he was greatly embarrassed financially."

"How much did you suggest?" asked Mr. Nicoll dramatically.

"Two hundred and fifty dollars," exclaimed the witness in an loud voice as he seemed capable of.

"And what did the General say?" inquired the lawyer.

"He replied," said the witness, "that he would do nothing of the kind. At first he said he would not leave Gen. Eckert a cent in cash, but at last he agreed to leave him \$50,000 outright. He said he wished to make me sole trustee. I declined, but consented to act as executor."

"On Aug. 12 he told me to cut Gen. Eckert's name out of the will as executor, and to write in my name and that of the Central Trust Company, which he told me to leave to him for Gen. Eckert's trust fund. I said he ought to have a much larger sum. The General turned up and said:

"I want him to live a more modest life and attend to business. I want him to stop his yachting and live more simply."

Page said the General also had ordered the legacy to his brother, William H. Eckert, not from \$100,000 to \$50,000, but from \$100,000 to \$100,000. He thought he ought to support his father.

"I want to leave him enough to support him in his declining years, but not enough to let him do anything to his children," Page stated his employer.

Before the General's death Page returned the will to a box held in his own home, as he said he was leaving it to his children. Page stated his employer.

Three days after the will was made, according to Mr. Page, Gen. Eckert's

ankle turned and he fell heavily. He died on his deathbed, Oct. 24.

On examination by Mr. Earle for the contestant, Mr. Eckert testified that Gen. Eckert had said he did not intend leaving James Clendenen Eckert's children anything. The old man, he said, had pleaded poverty in the family's presence, because he did not wish them to know how he felt.

Mr. Earle produced a letter written by Page for Gen. Eckert to a niece, in which the General had said that he would not bring \$100,000. The letter was dated Nov. 15, 1907. Mr. Page had forgotten it.

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NEW COURT OF BUSINESS PROPOSED BY G. W. PERKINS

Morgan's Former Partner Would Have a National Tribunal of Last Resort to Pass on Commercial Matters.

"I have for a long time believed that what we should have at Washington is a BUSINESS COURT, to which our great business problems could be referred for final adjustment."

"One important reason why business men have feared litigation of business by the Government has been that such regulation would be performed by inexperienced men—those without business training and who would have no practical knowledge of the great problems involved," says George W. Perkins, a former member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., now a trustee of Mr. Morgan's Equitable Life Assurance Society, and a foremost thinker for the industrial interests of the country. In a statement published in the February number of The Editorial Review, he goes on:

"We now have at Washington a Supreme Court to which is referred the final settlement of our legal questions. This court is composed, of course, of lawyers only, and it is the dream of every young man who enters the law to be one of the Justices of the Supreme bench. It is not to be denied that matters not how lucrative his practice, he always drops it for the honor conferred."

"Why not have a similar goal for our business men? Why not have a court for business questions on which no man could sit who had not had a business training, with an honorable record? This would surely come to be regarded by business men in the same way that the Supreme Court is regarded by lawyers."

"The supervision of business by such a body of men, who had received such a court in such a way, would unquestionably be fair and equitable to business."

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